The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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One Square,	$ 1 50	$ 2 25	$ 3 00	$ 3 75	$ 4 50	$ 5 25
Two Squares,	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50
Three Squares,	4 50	6 75	9 00	11 25	13 50	15 75
Four Squares,	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00
Five squares,	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25
Six Squares,	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
Seven Squares,	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75
Eight Squares,	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00
Nine Squares,	13 50	20 25	27 00	33 75	40 50	47 25
Ten Squares,	15 00	22 50	30 00	37 50	45 00	52 50
Eleven Squares,	16 50	24 75	33 00	41 25	49 50	57 75
Twelve Squares,	18 00	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00
One-half Column,	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00
One Column,	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	120 00	140 00

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

YOUNG CONFEDERACY.

The 17th day of June, 1876, was the Centennial Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and on that day, though there was no public gathering and demonstrations of delight in Wilmington over the event that led to such momentous results, yet there was one "old flag" flung out to the breeze that beautiful summer morning by true and loyal hands, as a testimony to the brave men who staked their all against the oppression of the mother country. The old flag fluttered in the breeze and dallied with the sweet zephyrs and shed a delightful perfume of sweet remembrance, truly grateful to those who love it, and under whose folds of red, and white and blue, of stars and stripes, they felt that it was a proud title to be called an American, and that that flag was the emblem of love and unity, of peace and good will.

But while the sentiments that attach to the Ameriran Flag are participated in by thousands, aye, millions of loyal citizens throughout this country and throughout the world, yet here in Wilmington, was that same flag befouled and its beautiful colors besmeared by a parcel of young scamps whose fathers had done all that lay in their power for four long years to destroy it, but who had at last yielded a most ungracious acknowledgment to its supremacy, but who had not forgotten to teach to their children in secret the treason that they had from 1861 to 1865 practiced openly, and in the support of which they had so signally failed.

No doubt but in public it will be said that those who participated in the infamous deed were but boys, and therefore not accountable for their act, not being cognizant of the enormity of their offense. No doubt but in private, in the meetings of their ku klux klans and in their social and other gatherings it will be considered a hugh joke. No doubt but the cowardly little rascals who participated understand that it was all right thus to pollute the flag of their country, the country that gives to them the rights and priveleges and liberties that they now possess, (but *so* unworthy;) no doubt but what the brave (?) men who hang around rum-shops and bar-rooms, and curse and abuse every evidence of loyalty they may see or hear tell of, will speaks of the achievement of these hopeful scions of a rotten confederacy as showing the spirit that has been inculcated into them from their earliest infancy, and hailed as giving promise of good material with which to work at some day in the not far distant future, when treason shall have been made sufficiently respectable and strong to rear its hideous hydrahead in open rebellion.

When that times comes when the next rebellious outbreak for a confederacy shall be made, and thousands and tens of thousanes of southern boys have bitten the dust and fill unknown graves on far away battle fields, probably the parents who are now teaching them to insult the flag of their country will be sitting, Rachael like, mourning for their children, because they are not.

The Democratic lawyers favor a change in the Constitution in order to re-establish the old system of County Courts. To this the people are utterly opposed. The people's interest are paramount to that of a single profession.—*Ex.*

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

tf W. P. CANADAY.

PLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington.—Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call

may 21 tf W. P. CANADAY.

Matters generally are quiet and dull about the city.

The 4th of July will be observed on the 5th of July, as the 4th falls on Sunday.

The city is now alive with all sorts of aquatic diversions, such as rowing and tub race, &c.

We will publish the resolutions of the Greene county Republican Convention in our next issue.

The Machinists and Blacksmith's Union will have an excursion to Smithville, by steamer Governor Worth, on July 5th.

The open air concert by the Cornet Concert Club was an enjoyable affair, and was listened to and highly appreciated by a number of persons.

The Sunday School excursion of the Front Street Methodist Church last Friday, on the steamer Gov. Worth, under the management of Capt. W. M. Parker was a perfect success.

The ball and festival of the I. O. G. T. last week was well attended and dancing was kept up by the happy throng until long after midnight. We are glad to learn that the Order realized handsomely from the work.

Superior Court convenes in this city next Monday, Judge McKoy presiding. Those who may have business in Court will be struck at the difference between a gentleman like Judge McKoy and such a fellow as old John Kerr.

The address of the Republican State Executive Committee will be found in a supplement accompanying this issue of the POST. As a masterly argument in its arraignment of the democratic party it is simply unanswerable, and we commend its careful perusal to all our readers.

Probably the POST can tell the Charlotte *Democrat* news about those *"niggers"* that it never owned, but for whom it is so anxious to receive pay from the government, as well as telling it that it is "nothing if not radical," which the *Observer* thinks will be news to that paper.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Board of County Commissioners in this issue, in which notice is given to tax payers that three days commencing with Monday next will be given in order that their complaints, if any, regarding the assessment of their property will be heard.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire in our city on Monday morning last, was caused by the burning of a small two story house, located at the corner of Third and Dawson streets. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary as the house was not occupied at the time of the fire. The house probably cost about $200.

The Front Street Methodist Sunday School excursion, on last Friday was a very enjoyable affair. The old folks, the lads and lassies, and the children, all enjoyed themselves hugely. There were over three hundred persons on board. After spending a joyous day on the water, among the quiet precincts of Smithville, and viewing the old land marks, the happy throng returned to the city at about 7½ o'clock.

THE CORNET CONCERT CLUB.—The Cornet Concert Club gave their promised open air concert on Sunset Hill Wednesday evening, occupying the stand recently erected there for their accomodation. Of course the music was delightful, and the throngs of youth and beauty and happy hearts and all that, helped to inaugurate these concerts, for which the citizens of Wilmington are under very many obligations to the gentlemen of the Band.

The Mobile Register says of Jefferson Davis: "He exhibited an ardent desire to avert the calamity which the Republican party was threatening."—When we consider that this calamity was the peaceable election of Abraham Lincoln, we can fully understand how great a sacrifice Jeff Davis made in trying to prevent it. He voted against him, and when that failed, he led the movement to destroy the government he could no longer control.

A fire in Georgetown, Ky., Sunday, destroyed a livery stable and four dwellings. A number of horses in the stable were burned to death. Loss is estimated at 15,000

MT. NEBO LODGE No. 14 F. & A. A. Y. M.—The POST acknowledges its obligations to the above named Lodge through Hezekiah Reed, Esq., Chairman of Committee, for the complement of a card of admission to the Festival, to be given under the auspices and for the benefit of that Lodge at the City Hall to-night. No doubt but those who attend will be well repaid for doing so, and that a good time will be had.

CAROLINA CENTRAL R. R.—We learn that at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Carolina Central Railway the resignation of Mr. Silas N. Martin and Mr. J. Branden Matthews as Directors, were tendered and accepted.

Capt. I. B. Grainger and Capt. D. R. Murchison were elected Directors, in place of Messrs. Martin and Matthews, resigned.

Dr. C. H. Roberts was elected President, and Capt. I. B. Grainger Vice-President.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—G. L. Winburn vs. Battle Bynum, from Edgecombe. Error. Judgment according to verdict of Jury. By Reade, J.

Alex. S. Rowland vs. Thomas J. Jones, from Robeson. No error. Judgment affirmed.

The Wilmington election case was considered on Saturday, and argument concluded by W. N. H. Smith and R. C. Badger.

State vs. Robert McDonald, from Cumberland. Argued. Attorney General for the State, and W. McL. McKoy and Wm. A. Guthrie for defendant.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—On Monday John Fisher, Wm. Fisher and Peter Lee were arraigned before Justices VanAmringe and Gardner in the Superior Court Room, and charged with a deadly assault upon G. W. Harper. Messrs. E. B. Sanders and Marsden Bellamy appeared for the Fishers, and John London, Esq., for Peter Lee, and John L. Holmes, esq., for the State. The hearing of the testimony occupied nearly two days, and there were over twenty witnesses examined. On the evening of Tuesday, the evidence being all heard, the defendant, Peter Lee, was discharged from custody, and Wm. Fisher and John Fisher were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail, each, for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court.

The Charlotte *Observer* wriggles like an angle worm on a hook at the way its course regarding the centennial was shown up by the POST. No use, friend, in squirming, and you may as well subside. The POST never opposed the Centennial *per se*, but *did* object to its being run in the interest of the ku klux party. Penitentiary convict Shotwell, of the *Southern Home*, may possibly tell something about its having been so run. and if what we said about this fellow was "mean, low, dirty and contemptible," it is likely those words fitted the case better than any others.

We will remark to the *Observer* that in sending it the POST, we were extending to it that professional courtesy that is usual among respectable newspapers throughout the State, and, supposing that that paper was also a respectable one, presumed that it would exchange with us. It is our desire to exchange with every newspaper in North Carolina, or so many of them as may deem it agreeable to do so, but we have no desire to exchange with *any* paper that is afraid to read our articles or "await their turn" for what we may have to say about them. When we "go for" a newspaper, if it is not on our regular exchange list, we usually *mark* the article to which we would draw attention and send a copy to the paper "gone for," so that it may see and know what we have to say about it, but we presume the *Observer* would like to hear the fulsome adulations of it ku klux friends to the exclusion of the honest comments of the Republican press.

An ex-Penitentiary convict called Shotwell, who is said to be connected in some way with a disgusting and indecent paper in Charlotte, mis-named the *Southern Home*, edited by that other blatant fellow, D. H. Hill, has seen fit to make a fling at us, because, we suppose, he feels sore and disgruntled at the castigation we have seen fit to inflict on him and his master and their dirty sheet for their gratuitous insult to President Grant in the Centennial matter.

This fellow Shotwell was convicted of an infamous crime and was sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, and it is due to the kindness of heart of the man whom he so persistently slanders that he is now at large. A great mistake was made in allowing this convicted felon to go at large instead of keeping him on the other side of his prison bars, learning a good trade whereby he might at some time be enabled to earn an honest living.

We thought when we met this ex-penitentiary bird at the Press Convention in this city in May last, that there might possibly be some redeeming trait about him, and that his sojourn among and association with the thieves and scoundrels confined with him in prison might have improved his character for decency and veracity, but in this we were mistaken. We suppose that the good humor that the fellow was in that day was the result of the quantities of cheap whiskey he had gulped down, and from the uneasy and restless manner in which he acted, it was evident that he had never been among gentlemen before.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Present—James Wilson, Chairman, VanAmringe, Wagner, Nixon and Morris.

The following order was passed:

WHEREAS, It appears that the order passed by this Board on the—day of—accepting the return of the Tax List of Wilmington Township, which had been returned to the Township Board, according to Section 16 of the Revenue Bill, with the assessments of said Township Board, made by them according to law, was not entered on the minutes.

ORDERED, That the said order be entered *nunc pro tunc*, and that the entry of this preamble and order shall be the evidence of all the orders, acts and proceedings herein recited.

ORDERED, That the clerk of this Board notify the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of each Township in the county of New Hanover to meet this Board on Monday, the 28th day of June, to assist in revising the tax lists of the county for the year 1875.

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy having given the lowest bid for medical attendance to the sick of the out-door poor, it was ordered that he be given the contract for attending to the same.

A communication from the Mayor of Weldon, N. C., was received and ordered on file.

J. J. Cassidey and Thos. M. Gardner handed in the followin report:

Having been appointed by your Board to view the real estate of the Township of Wilmington, and equalize the value of the same, hereby respectfully report that we have performed the duties assigned us and herewith return the result of our labors.

The report was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

Chairman Wilson and Commissioner Morris having been appointed a committee of two to examine into the matter of the index books and report, Commissioner Morris asked for further time, and Chairman Wilson submitted a report of charges against J. H. Smyth,

The Board refused to entertain the motion for the discharge of J. H. Smyth, and insisted that as the Chairman had employed him he was authorized to discharge him from the position of Clerk to the Auditing Committee; which he did,

The application of J. H. Smyth for the position of Clerk to the Auditing Committee was laid over until the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned to meet on next Monday.

The presidential election of 1872 was the people's rebuke to the democratic party. Grant then that of 1874, was their rebuke to the republicans, which of the two organizations have used the result most wisely? The democracy are universally admitted to have proved themselves unsafe, incompetent and corrupt. Governor Tilden is the only man among them who seems to have seriously tried reform, and his party is largely opposed to him. Republicans on the contrary, are everywhere scanning the field, trying to learn what are the complaints, and seeking to remedy as fast as possible. They both want power; one lusts for it and the other strives to deserve it. This is an obvious difference.

"Carpet-bags" are unobjectionable to the pro-southern politicians, provided the adventurous owner thereof, is a good democrat or a "Liberal" republican "reconstructed" in the retrograde sense. If their votes are only white, and their owners stand on the color line, alongside the Leaguers of that ilk, they are welcome as brothers of the pale face and dark heart. It is only when the carpet-bags contain school books, votes and intelligence, for the colored citizens; capital and energy with liberal ideas for the whites; republican institutions and public schools, and free labor for the Southern States that their owners are objectionable. Especially is this true when the carpet-baggers are men of courage and principle, with some faith in both. Then they are the worst of scoundrels, to be denounced by southern "gentlemen" and defamed by northern correspondents and journals.

The legislature having forced a convention upon the people without consulting them, it will be much better to choose delegates who will pledge themselves to assemble and then adjourn and go home, and thus protect themselves from the harm that will result from a body of men otherwise disposed. This will incur only the cost of holding the election. And it is the only alternative now left in the hands of the people to declare against convention. The plan is easy and can be made effectual.—*American.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

During the storm Sunday, at Flathe, Ky., a house was blown down and a father and child killed.

At Chicago Judge Blodgett has decided that distillers' books, may be seized and used against their owners.

New South Wales, Australia, has voted five thousand pounds sterling for its representative at the American Centennial.

A dispatch received by Surgeon General Beales, of the navy from Key West, reports a case of yellow fever in that place.

W. E. Stabb & Co's woolen and flouring mills at Dover, Macon county, Ky., were destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000—insurance unknown.

Col. B. Y. Sage, late Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, was found dead in his bed.

The Paris Republique Francaese newspaper, announces that it will contribute one thousand francs to a fund for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

The steamboat R. W. Killinger, while lying at the wharf at Cincinnati, Monday night, was struck by lightning and burned to the waters edge. Insured for $15,000—$10,000 in a Western company.

A Kansas City dispatch says the rumor of the proposed consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific railways is creating quite a stir in that city. The managers of Wells, Fargo & Company's express are preparing to move out, the railroad company intending to run their own express.

The commencement exercises of Mt. St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Md., were begun Tuesday by a brilliant exhibition of the juniors. Tuesday the graduating class took leave of the Mount The trains were loaded down with visitors. Among the late arrivals were Bishops Lynch and Elder, and a great number of Priests.

Advices from Spotted Tail's agency, received at Omaha states that three large war parties left that vicinity on the 17th inst., one each of the Panca or Pawnee, Ute and Shoshone reservations. It is thought among posted men that a gigantic Indian war is about to be inaugurated. Information has been sent to the Indian agents.

The commissioner of the land office is taking measures to dispose of the great number of land patents in his office which have been accumulating since the days of President Monroe, and which now number more than 300,000. They will be properly classified and sent to the different land offices throughout the country for delivery to those for whom they are intended.

A thoroughly organized gang of counterfeiters under the lead of Dr. Milton H. Frank, a practicing physician of Alleghany City, have been broken up and several members, including Dr. Frank, have been arrested and $20,000 in counterfeit money captured. The attention of the government was called to the work of these men through letters containing consignments of spurious money, which being unstamped went to the dead letter office.

A very smart German philologist, named Bachmaier, has invented a universal language. We have not mastered all its intricacies yet, but the theory starts with the idea that man needs only four thousand words to express all his ideas. Right here we agree with the author. They are plenty of situations in life where one or two solid words are about enough, and we can scarcely surmise any combination of circumstances which would require more than four thousand. That number would satisfy even an insurance agent or a lightning rod man. It might be a little short for the mother-in-law when she starts out to give the brute who married her daughter her opinion touching his coming home at two o'clock in the morning; but a mother-in-law has very few rights that any man is bound to respect. It is certain that a German philologist would not halt in his great task on her account. We are not sure, but Dr. Bachmaier may have a mother-in-law, and if he has he will agree with us.—*Ex.*

The Missouri Constitutional Convention now in session at Jefferson City, in that State, under the presidency of Waldo P. Johnson, one of the most pronounced of confederate politicians, came within one vote on the 6th of June, of striking a deadly blow to the public school system, The report on executive and ministerial departments was under consideration, and a motion was made by a Mr. Adams, of Cooper county, to strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Instructions," under the plea that the Legislature should be allowed to decide whether such an officer was necessary or not. After warm debate the vote was 28 to 29; defeating the motion. The convention is largely democratic—with strong confederate proclivities. The attempt is in accord with a general policy.

If the Convention decide to adhere to the act of the Legislature, the oath will be taken *under protest*, and the Legislature *rebuked* for its arrogance.—*Piedmont Press.*

Cool, this; isn't it? An oath to be taken under protest! For shame, Murrill! Try something not so thin. We remember an old jingle about what a tangled web we weave when first we venture to deceive, or words to that effect; but it wont do to quote here—oh, no!—*Pioneer.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Howard Relief Fire Engine Company No. 1,

ATTENTION MEMBERS:

Meet at your Engine House this P. M. at 5 o'clock, sharp, in full uniform for parade and engine trial.

By order of Foreman.

Wm. Jno. Behmann, Rec. Sec'ty.

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE of ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk & Treasurer.

june 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk and Treasurer.

City of Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 188,

june25 1t

Office of County Commissioners.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17th, 1875.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 16 OF AN Act to raise revenue ratified February 14th, 1874, and Section 17 of an act known as the Machinery Act, ratified the 22nd day of March, 1875, the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover County, met today at the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, for the purpose named in said acts, and have taken a recess until

Monday, the 28th day of June, 1875.

At which time the Commissioners will proceed to revise the tax lists and valuation reported to them and complete the list by computing the tax payable by each person and affixing the same opposite his name. The session of the Board will continue for the space of

Three Working Days.

The Board will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property, or to the amount of tax charged against them. The Board has a right to raise valuations of property that may be unreasonably low, and for that purpose are empowered to summon and examine witnesses.

After the tax lists are made up and placed in the hands of the Sheriff it will be almost impossible to make corrections. All faults must be considered the faults of the tax-payers themselves. And notice is hereby given that no alterations will be made after the time expires except in accordance with the strict letter of the law.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman Board of County Commissioners. june 25-1t.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Collectors Office, June 17th, 1875.

ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH PROXIMO AT 12 o'clock noon, I shall expose for sale, at the public warehouse under my charge, the following unclaimed merchadise, as provided by law, viz.

Marks	Nos Pkgs & Cont's	Quan'ty
J Vandervalk } Delfshaven, } V.	286 1¼ pipe Gin	21½ Gal.
	287 1½ pipe Gin	12½ "
	1 1-6 pipe Gin	7 "
	1 1-6 pipe Gin	4½ "

Said goods having been imported in the Br. Brig "Robt Anderson, Hopkins, Master May 14, 1874, from Liverpool, consigned to Master.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Collector.

June 18—3w

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 21—tf

NEW ADVERIEMENTS.

United States Internal Revenue,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3RD DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, June 17, 1875.

United States vs. 11 barrels whiskey, 316 gallons, 2 barrels brandy, 800 gallons, 3 boxes Tobacco, 150 lbs.

SEIZED AT WILMINGTON, N. C., on the 1st day of June, 1875, as the property of H. Brunhild & Bros. or unknown, eleven (11) barrels of Whiskey, three hundred and sixteen (316) gallons, two (2) barrels apple brandy, and of George Hall, or unknown, three (3) boxes manufactured tobacco; wherefore the said H. Brunhild & Bros. and George Hall, and any other parties interested, are notified that they must come forward within thirty days and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States, otherwise forfeiture will result for violation of United States Internal Revenue laws.

O. H. BLOCKER, Collector, by T. M. SMITH, Deputy Collector.

June 18—3t

GRAND EXCURSION TO CHARLESTON.

WILL LEAVE UNION DEPOT AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE

3rd DAY OF JULY, 1875,

AND SPEND THE

4th IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Returning: Leave Charleston Monday, 5th, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Union Depot Tuesday morning, 6th July.

All who wish to visit the magnificent city of Charleston will never have a better chance to do so.

Round Trip, $5 00; Lady and Gentleman, $8 00 for the two.

Tickets for sale by

JACOB BORDEAUX, JAMES K. CUTLAR, Committee.

June 11—4t

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dog, either male or female, are required to procure the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 18-tf

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,

(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

Groceries at Wholsale.

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-1y

CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS,

THE

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLE BLANKETS, FEATHER DUSTERS, HORSE BRUSHES, CURRYCOMBS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

dec 28-1y

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts. Wilmington, N. C.

may 14—2m B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

One of the most unblushing by false assumptions regarding the proposed Constitutional Convention is that the expenses of the State government "must be cut down," as the *Journal* phrases it. The truth is that the cost of the Convention, if one is held, will materially increase the liabilities of the Commonwealth, and at the same time the tendency of the delegates will be to open the way for new or old extravagant expenditures. But the greatest fear resides in the well-known intention of the friends of the movement to renew in the organic act, a declaration of paramount allegiance to the State government. We say intention, because we know they desire such a renewal, and desire in such case, is simply the forerunner of design.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWED.

SPEEDIER SUSTICE !

The address states that "in many counties the courts are inadequate to the public demands." A more direct and startling arraignment of the Democratic party could not be made. For five years that party has had absolute control of the Legislature by two-thirds majority. By article fourth of the Constitution, the Legislature has ample power to increase the number of terms of the Superior Court in any county, and if the work thus imposed should prove too onerous for the present Judges of that Court, they have ample power to increase the number of Judges so as to meet the demands of public business. Yet with this power in their hands they have allowed the public interest to languish and suffer, according to their own statement, "in many counties," simply that they might make it an excuse for this action. The would have people believe that the only remedy for this evil is a Convention, while in fact the Constitution provides for just such an emergency—and their party has wilfully oppressed the people for five years in the hope of manufacturing sentiment against the Constitution by the wilful malfeasance of their own representatives.

ROTATION OF JUDGES.

This is set up as one of the good things to be gained by means of a Convention. It happens to be one of the things in which very few people have any interest. The Judges and the members of the legal profession are almost the only ones who care whether the Judges rotate or not. With their present salaries, and at present prices at the hotels, it would certainly be hard on the poor Judges, (since the expenses of the Judge in another district are about double that in his home circuit) but they are only twelve now and about equally divided in political sentiment, so that they would not be likely to make any serious opposition. Some of the bar favor and some oppose rotation. While there are some of the people who have a decided preference for the old system of rotation, we know of none who have any such attachment to the local system as to oppose a change in this respect. The general feeling is, if any party or considerable body of the citizens wish a change in this particular to let them have it. Such an amendment might have been made two years ago by legislative action, without opposition. Indeed, it is the opinion of many good lawyers that it might be effected without constitutional amendment, by legislative action alone.

CHANGE IN THE CRIMINAL LAW.

"It is hoped," the address states, "that a greater incentive to honesty and a purification of the ballot-box might result from depriving those who are convicted of infamous crimes of the elective franchise!"

What a spasm of virtue for a party whose greatest achievment has been the pardon of *forty thousand ku klux!* The negro who steals a chicken should be excluded from the ballot-box, but the murderers of Stephens and Outlaw, and the hundred other victims of ku klux Democratic barbarity, whitewashed by the pardoning grace of a partizan Legislature, are to be welcomed with smiles to the purified ballot-box of the new dispensation, though the ballot they deposited may be stained with innocent blood! It should be remembered too, what prepartions the Democratic law makers have made for the operation of this principle. By the acts of Democratic Legislatures it is a fact that, while it is an infamous offense for a starving man to steal a roasting-ear from the cornfield, it is *only a misdemeanor* to lie in wait for another with deadly weapons with a deliberate purpose to kill and murder! Aye, the attack may be made, and if by a fortunate chance the unsuspecting wayfarer escape from the ambush with his life, though he may be brought to the very gates of death by the wounds received, yet if he recover without loss of limb or member, it is *only a misdemeanor!* Such a polluted, cowardly murderer would be a choice stone for the up-building of the purified Democratic temple!

Again, it has been made larceny for the renter to remove any part of the crop from the premises on which it was grown, without the consent of the owner of the land. Now, it is a well known fact that the universal tendency of slavery was to make the slave a pilferer. Not being permitted to own anything himself, his ideas of property were not sharpened by the promptings of self-interest. The idea of *tuum* was not counterbalanced by any sense of *meum* in the slave's philosophy. No subtlety of reasoning could detect any error in the "massa's chicken, massa's nigga," with which the slave accounted for the transmutation of the property of his owner. For two hundred and fifty years the elements of which the conservative party is composed wrought together to impress this idea upon the mind of the slave, by the irresistible logic which followed the reduction of men to chattels. Now they propose to utilize the fruits of their own injustice by excluding from the ballot-box every one who might take so much as 'a pin's fee" from his fellow. The idea is worthy its origin!

On the other hand assaults with deadly weapons, with murderous intention, the lying in ambush for an enemy, or "sloshing about" with a loaded revolver and a skinful of mean whiskey are sports so peculiarly characteristic of the brave and chivalric conservative that no serious results should be allowed to flow from them. The contrast is one of the finest exhibitions ever presented of Conservative malice and treachery.

PRIVATE LAWS.

The address bewails the evil of private legislation. This wail has a peculiar significance when compared with the acts of the party from which it comes, during the past four years. The Costitution, Art. VII. Sec. I., provides that corporations shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes, and in cases when, in the judgment of the Legislature the object of the corporations cannot be obtained under general laws." Yet in defiance of this provision, successive Democratic Legislatures have loaded down our statute books with hundred of private charters, of swindling humbugs, which could subserve but two possible purposes—the one to conceal the paucity of general legislation enacted by them, and the other to keep a party sycophant from pauperage by enhancing the value of the job conferred upon the Public Printer.

METHODS OF CHANGE.

One of the most remarkable passages in this very remarkable document is that in which the method of changing the Constitution by legislative enactment is denounced as "EXPENSIVE, UNCERTAIN and DANGEROUS," and the method by a Convention commended as "speedy and ECONOMICAL!" The elasticity of conscience and the impenetrability of cheek required to put this statement before the public is simply wonderful, when we consider the facts. Look for one instant at the question of economy. The legislative method requires no special election, no separate set of delegates, no special suite of officers. It requires neither mileage or per diem, and in no instance yet known has occupied as much of the time of the Legislature as that of last winter wasted upon Louisiana affairs, civil rights and in discussing the call of a Convention! The idea of calling the Legislative method expensive, when it is a fact that any one may easily verify by the Treasurer's reports, that the amendments recently submitted to and ratified by the people, actually cost the State less than one-fifth the amount expended by any convention since that of 1776. Judge Jameson, whom the committee refer to with approval, elsewhere, as well as every other writer upon such subjects, peculiarly approves the Legislative method as economical, safe and statesmanlike. There certainly can be no comparison in the expense of the two methods. It is doubtful if the ratio between them would not be as much as *one to one thousand* in favor of the legislative method, upon a fair and close estimate! It is true that by indiscriminate and useless advertising, such as was done by the conservative party to fatten its organs throughout the State, some expense may be attached to the legislative method, as also by employing a separate set of officials to canvass the votes, for the sake purely of feeding a few of the hangers on of a party. Honestly administered, however, one or two thousand dollars is quite sufficient to defray the expenses of submitting amendments by that method, while *one hundred thousand dollars* is a reasonable estimate of the expenses of a Convention.

That the legislative method is "*uncertain*," is true enough in one sense.—The people have two opportunities to vote upon the changes proposed, and it is very "*uncertain*" whether their cooler judgment will endorse what in a heated struggle they may be deceived into believing. It is *very* "uncertain" for the hobbies of politicians and the schemes of revolutionists and usurpers. If amendment had been attempted in that manner in 1861, the State would never have seceeded. It required the "safe" and "speedy method of Convention to amend the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy—to amend forty thousand of her bravest sons into the grave, and amend one-half of her cash value out of existence! The people of North Carolina have good reason to look with peculiar fondness upon the conventional plan of constitional amendment!

The Legislative method is "DANGEROUS!" The falsehood is too apparent. That cannot be "*dangerous*" which is peculiarly deliberate, calm and open, except to the plotters of iniquity! That cannot be dangerous to the people which appeals again and again to their judgment—"from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober" until the will of the sovereign is already and unmistakably ascertained!

The convention is speedy." That is true, and therein lies its danger. The hasty, ill-considered changes of the fundamental law which result from frequent conventions do more to undermine the stability of our government and Mexicanize our States than any other means could. The State has already had three conventions in *fifteen* years, and now the conservative party wants a fourth. Our neighbor Mexico has not changed its government oftener, and even chameleonic Spain may begin to look with pity on our unstable condition!

LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS.

"The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanic's Lien, Rights of Married Women and Personal Liberty, and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of bnding efficacy, and are chiefly enjoyed (?) by the friends of constitutional reform."

There is a sentence worthy of "the party of wealth and intelligence!" We do not stop to discuss its absurdity. If any one believes that men who are animated by the spirit which the conservative party has shown itself possessed of, will observe such restrictions when they admit ten lines after, that their observance depends entirely upon the sense of *honor* of the delegates who will feel themselves bound because the good faith of the State is pledged; any one who will believe any such waddle as this, might be induced to believe that Samson might have been securely bound with a cobweb!

The conservative party has never yet redeemed a pledge which it has made to the *people*, and it never will, so long as those pledges conflict with the interest and prejudice of its leaders. They consider the State made for the party and not the party for the State.

We wish to call attention however, to the fact that these matters in regard to which restrictions are made, are all of them the work of the "sciolists and adventurers" and "carpet-baggers, black and white" who composed the Convention of 1868! It is also worthy of notice that every one of these beneficent measures was the subject of the bitterest opposition and hostility by the conservative party at that time, and that *not one* of the conservative members of the convention favored any of these measures, yet they have so taken root in the hearts of the people that they dare not propose to change a syllable of the constitution without first swearing they will not touch one of these!

It is noticeable, too, that not one of these provisions were to be found in the old Constitution about whose sacred excellence so great a hue and cry is now being raised. For the first time in the history of North Carolina a Convention met in 1868 which represented her sovereign people, and not her aristocrats alone! For the first time the rights of the masses were regarded above the interests of any aristocracy, and manhood regarded as of more value than money. The members of that Convention may well look back at its action with pride. Errors there were of course—no human action is free from them—but the record in the main is a glorious one. Conservative malice may subject it to demunication and ridicule, but the future will assuredly do it justice. Every provision in it was evidently inspired by an abiding desire to do justice to all, to elevate the masses, to promote enlightenment, to secure civil liberty, to prevent pauperism, to save the debtor from undue oppression by his creditor, to put away all the barbarizing influences of slavery, so far as possible, and cultivate and encourage a more refined and christian manhood!—In a period of the fiercest political excitement that Convention proclaimed and illustrated a spirit of magnanimity and fairness towards the political opponents of the overwhelming majority of its members which is rarely equalled in the history of parties!—It denounced no one, it debarred no one from any right or privelege. It so divided the State into Districts, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional, as to give to the votes in each almost the same representative power—making probably the most equable division of which the State was capable without infringing county lines. It provided for *ad valorem* taxation of property, and presented an equation to be observed between the taxation of polls and property, so that neither could be oppressed. For the first time the fundamental law of the State was made to contain a declaration in favor of the general education of its citizens: The gallows was put in the back-ground capital punishment being reduced from a number unparalelled in any christian land, save the old domain of American slavery to four: and the pillory, the branding-iron and the whipping-post were banished with that other relic of barbarity of which they were the fit companions, slavery. It provided that no man should be mulcted in costs for his own defence in criminal action unless found guilty. It gave the homestead to the unfortunate debtor, protected his person from seizure; secured the married woman from the prodigality or drunken recklessness of the husband; gave the laborer a lien for his work; provided that the State should not secede nor pay its war debts, and so restricted the different departments of the government, that even a Democratic Legislature found itself almost powerless to oppress.

It is a grand record for progress, for humanity, for free government and equality of right. The Democratic-Conservative party hated it then and they hate it now because its spirit and perpetuity, mean freedom to all, intelligence for all, and death to privilege and caste. They did not oppose it because it was unjust to any, but because it gave privilege, precedence and the power to oppress to none. Its principles are as hateful to those who would rule or ruin in the future, as they have ruled and ruined in the past; as the Savior's name to the powers of darkness. It is these elements of the constitution they wish to subvert. The cowhide has been the emblem of their dominion so long that they sigh for the whipping-post to be set up that they may once more enjoy the brutal spectacle of human flaggellation! Animated by the same lust for torture which induced the ku klux demons to tear out the tongues of their victimes while yet alive, they sigh for the branding-iron to fill the temple of justice with the fetid fumes of roasting human flesh! Believing that the negro and poor white man are made only to serve the heaven decended few whose right it is to rule, they desire in every possible manner to oppress, degrade and brutify the men, whose present ignorance and bestiality is the direct result of their former tyranny.

They may succeed for the time in overturning what has been done, but the future does not end with to-morrow, and long after the petty hatred which animates the conservative party shall have ceased even to be ridiculous; long after the world shall have ceased to wonder at their bigoted blindness, the principles of this Constitution will live and flourish here, and whatever of honor, prosperity or progress the State may achieve, will be due to their influence.

AN INFAMOUS LAW.

If any sane man has any remaining doubt in his mind as to the ultimate intention of the ku klux Democracy to enslave the negro race in North Carolina, and to put all poor men in a state of peonage, we suggest to him to carefully study an act of the Democratic Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to amend chapter sixty four of Battle's Revisal, entitled "Landlord and Tenant Act," ratified the 19th day of March, 1875.

In the "landlord and tenant" act referred to in Battle's Revisal, chap. 64, sec. 13, it is provided that "it shall be competent for any lessee of land to agree in writing to pay to the lessor a share of the crop to be grown on the land during the term as rent, or to give him a lien on the whole crop, or any part thereof, as a security for the performance of any stipulation contained in the lease; and when the lessee has so agreed, such charge, or such crop, shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the lessor and his assigns at all times until such lien shall have been satisfied or discharged by some writing signed by the lessor or his assigns; and such lessor and his assigns shall be entitled against the lessee or any other person who shall gather or remove any part of such crop without the consent of the lessor or his assigns, to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure, upon a claim for the delivery of personal property."

Sec. 14 provides, "Where a tenant or lessee of land has agreed to pay a rent in money, such rent, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease, shall be a lien on the crop which shall be grown on the land during the term; and the lessor in such case shall have the rights, and be entitled to the remedies, given in the next preceeding section.

Sec. 15 provides that, "Any tenant of land, under a lease giving the lessor a share of the crop as rent, or giving the lessor a lien on the crop as security for the rent, or for the performance of any of the stipulations in the lease; and any person with knowledge of said lien, under the license or authority of such tenant, who shall remove any part of the crop from such land without the consent of the lessor and without having given the lessor or his agent, if to found on the demised premises or within five miles thereof, three days notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

One would suppose after reading this very carefully worded act, that there was nothing left undone to protect the interest of the landlord against any unfairness or dishonesty on the part of the tenant. The possession of the crop is deemed vested in the lessor until his rent is paid; he has a cause of action against any one who may remove the crop or any part thereof from the land without his previously procured consent; he has all the rights and privileges conferred on his as are provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, and he has a clause making the removal of the crop in which the lessor has a lien interest, without his consent, a misdemeanor. But with all those safeguards and provisions the rapacious landowner is not happy; he must have something more, and we find him, under the auspices of a party which has ever been the enemy of the poor man, enacting sumptuary laws which virtually reduces the poor man to a state of absolute peonage, and makes the rich man in everything but the name, his master and owner.

This chapter 209, of the 19th March, 1875, provides—Sec. 1 as follows:—"Strike out all of sections 13, 14 and 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following"

SEC. 1. Sec. 13. "When land shall be rented or leased by agreement, written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, and any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land, or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid, and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. That this lien shall be preferred to all other liens; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for the said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper or any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of the said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property."

SEC. 2. Sec. 14, "When any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceeding section, to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount claimed shall be less than two hundred dollars, and in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situate, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant, setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace or the Clerk of the Superior Court, in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the constable or sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be neccessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term."

SEC, 3. Sec. 15. "Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days notice of such intended removal, and before satifying all liens on said crop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 4, "The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act."

SEC. 5, "This act shall take effect from and after its ratification."

Than this there never was a more deliberate piece of rascality invented. Not only is the landlord secured by a lien on everything the poor tenant may raise on the land, "for the payment of all claims and demands against him," but this lien is to be preferred to any and all other liens and claims whatsoever, no matter whether they be prior liens or not, and should any other person, holding a prior lien on the crop, remove and carry it away or any portion of it, the landlord has the right to seize the same and sell it to satisfy his claim. Alas, poor man, if you should be in want of shoes to protect your feet while tilling the rich man's soil, against the rough road you have to travel in working for your landlord and master: if your wife and little ones need clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; if the knawings of hunger call loudly to you for bread; if sickness and affliction require the service of a physician and medicine to avert suffering and death, and you fill your cart with a few bushels of potatoes to carry to market to enable you from the proceeds of the sale of them to realize a few dimes to buy those things that are so absolutely necessary to you or your family's very existence, your rent being then unpaid, you must either go cringing, hat in hand like a slave and a sycophant to your *master* and landlord, and *beg* him to allow you the poor privelege of selling your potatoes and obtain his pass and gracious permission to do so, or, acting on your own responsibility and *without* the consent of your master, you are to be adjudged guilty of a *misdemeanor* and liable to be sent to jail therefore!!

And *this* is the party of reform and progress, who invite poor men to follow their lead! Even *now* you cant sell a watermelon or a bunch of turnips, without the consent of your *masters*, and if they change the Constitution as they propose doing, and establish the whipping-post as they say they will do, it will become a common sight in North Carolina to see a poor man stripped to his waist and receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back for daring to sell a bushels of his own potatoes!

JNO. W. GORDON.

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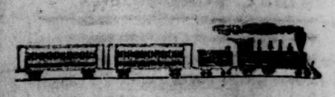
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OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11:45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1 53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10:05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11:41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1:35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6:30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12:25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3:30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6:00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7 00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9:30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12 25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

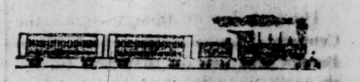
Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, June 1st, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7 10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train leaving Wilmington at 6.25.

Through Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	10 00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	12.40 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Local Freight Trains leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 4.50 A M, and arrive at Wilmington 8,00 P M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

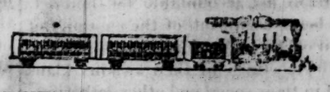
Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

EDITOR POST:—SIR: Enclosed please find copy of a letter to the Tarboro *Southerner* (Democratic) from a late Confederate officer, Capt. R. W. Joyner, Pitt county, also the comments of the "loyal edtor." Wont Judge Kelly vouch for this lamb. UNION.

JOINT DECORATIONS.—Read the communication on first page protesting against joint decorations. The sentiments expressed are those of more than the author.

Protest Against Joint Decorations.

Editors Southerner:—We noticed in your last issue an article copied from the *Louisville Commercial*, and written by an ex-Confederate officer, endorsing an article from the pen of Prof. G. W. Rauck, advocating a joint decoration day of those who wore the gray and and those who wore the blue in the late war. As an humble follower of the "stars and bars," we protest against any such proposition.

We hope the day will never come when the long suffering people of the impoverished south will cease to remember, with grateful hearts, the sufferings, hardships and self-sacrificing devotion of those noble southern boys,

"Who vainly brave,
Died for a cause they could not save,"

and to decorate their rude graves with fresh and beautiful flowers upon each returning spring; but for us to join with those who brought all our misfortunes upon us, in decorating the graves of those who wantonly laid waste our fields, ruined our homes and murdered thousands of our young men—the flower of this southern land—is utterly abhorent to the feelings of every true southern man.

A commingling of all sections in celebrating the centennial of Lexington, Mecklenburg and Bunker Hill may be very proper, as our victories at those places are a common heritage; but it is a mere sham and mockery for us to gather flowers to strew overy the graves of those who not only put the torch to our dwellings, but in many instances, with a ruthless hand destroyed the shrubery and lovely flower gardens that surrounded them, and many places that were sweet with the perfume of roses were left as black and desolate as a desert.

A voluntary agreement on our part to any such arrangement as alluded to in the article referred to, would be a surrender of our manhood and would be scorned and despised by those whose good will we thus seek to secure. That this is so we have only to satisfy ourselves by calling to mind the treatment of our dead comrades at Arlington. Our own people were not permitted to place tokens of affection upon their graves, and more recently similar conduct in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, where the remains of the brave Gen. Whiting lie mouldering to dust,

We take the following extract from a letter of June 1st, written in New York by a southern man: "There were many thousands of people in all parts of Greenwood decorating the graves of federal soldiers and civilians, but the only tribute to Whiting was by your correspondent; his the only visit to that lonely and unmarked grave. I make no comment—you may do that."

After such instances as these, for the southern people to join with those of the north in decorating the graves of federal soldiers is repugnant to our idea of honor and self-respect. How can we without feelings of shame and self-abasement place flowers, emblems of love, upon the graves of those, it may be, whose hands were once red with the blood of our brothers, or who fired the fatal bullet through the heart of an only son. To do this, human nature must undergo a revolution.

To be guilty of such a a sacrilege, we must blot from our memories all recollections of the glorious past and the outrages and inhuman vassalage of our enemies; we must cease to remember the burning of Atlanta and driving twenty thousand men, women and children from their homes upon thirty hours notice; burning the beautiful city of Columbia, the firing of one hundred guns over the burning of Richmond, and the burning of two hundred flouring mills in the Valley of Virginia; the burning of thousands of southern residences, and robbing the southern people of countless millions of property; Butler's infamous New Orleans order reflecting upon the chastity of our women; Sheridan's banditti dispatch, endorsed by Grant and, to a great extent, sustained by popular sentiment at the north, and many other crimes and outrages not herein enumerated. When we forget all this, we may "unite with Federal soldiers and northern men in decorating the Federal dead," and not before.

We wish to see "concord in our land and the animosities of the war forever buried," but our "love for peace" does not require us to degrade ourselves by kissing the rod that smote us, or to honor those who lost their lives while trying to take ours. R. W. J.

FALKLAND, N. C.

The Spirit of Christianity.

In this, our day, we hear a good deal said, and see more published, about the duties of Christian gentleman, and what it takes to constitute a Christian gentleman. We could say a great deal on this subject, but we choose to limit ourselves to a few plain statements and certain conclusions to which we have been forced by the deeds and utterances of these patterns of piety generally known as Christian gentlemen. Not intending to go into a minute investigation of the claims of this, that or the other class of gentleman to this high honor, we come directly to the point, and submit our views, and in plain English invite the attention of those interested thereto.

With these brief preliminary remarks, we pass directly to the point. The Freemasons, with commendable zeal and religious consistency, have discovered that they were acting badly in continuing hostility one to the other, and keeping alive the fire of contention, simply on the ground that one of the large armies of Masonry is north of Mason & Dixon's line, while the other has committed the offense of being born and raised south of the Potomac. The good sense and calm reflection of these two large associations have brought them together, and they have determined, as Christian gentlemen ought to do, not to fan the fires of discord which have grown ont of the late civil war, and which ought to have been buried in oblivion long since, and which would have been, had the leaders of both parties been Christian gentlemen, in truth and in reality, under the influence of the spirit of Christ and His gospel. * * * *

If the candid inquirer after truth will but look at the daily occurrences of the country he will see to his utter astonishment that even the brave officers and men who fought the battles that have so widely separated them are sick and tired of this ill tempered bush-whacking war, which, is kept up in the different States for the selfish purposes of bad men who labor for their own promotion and selfish ends. It takes our pious Bishops, Elders, Deacons and Ministers generally to oppose harmony and a re-union of our Christian purposes. Hence, under the influence of these so-called Christian gentlemen, the common people are induced to repudiate all offers for peace and harmony in civil society. By their conduct they say to the world of mankind, come and see how we Christian gentlemen hate and devour, curse and denounce, slander and villify each other, and all in the name of Christ and his holy religion. From such religion may God in his infinite mercy deliver us—and from the teachers of such unholy principles may God deliver the country! The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal Churches are filled with this class of men—a class whose sheep-faced modesty is only equaled by their lion headed impudence.—*Brownlow.*

The Democratic editors are not disposed to greet with friendliness the so-called Independent papers. Flushed with their success in the recent elections, they do not hesitate to taunt these "straddle-fence" journals, and accuse them of being actuated by motives corresponding in purity to those of rats who make a point of deserting a ship when they fancy it is going to sink. These journalists, however, do not deserve the implied compliment contained in the comparison instituted, for the rats are endowed with a remarkable instinct which prompts them to their course; while the Independent journalist, so-called, is obliged to use instead, the very inferior article of reason with which he is supplied, and which frequently leads him into the commission of absurdities, in the shape of deserting, that no well-conducted rat would or could by any posibility be guilty of. Before many days these poor fellows will be found scurrying back again; but the men of the ranks from which they pusillaniniously fled at the first rattle of musketry, will be as loathe to welcome them after the battle has been fought and won, as the Democrats seem to be now before the fight takes place. The Independent journalist had better watch carefully, or he will place himself in the disagreeable position of the man who was denied admittance to heaven and refused entrance to hell; a mere nonentity, of no earthly account whatever, doomed to print a paper that will only be read to be laughed at for its vacillation.—*Chronicle.*

The Alabama Legislature refused to appropriate money for the decennial census provided for by the present as well as former constitutions. The Democratic majority were more anxious to convene a Constitutional Convention and used the money needed for the census-taking for that purpose. This was done avowedly after discussion.—The last census taken by that State was in 1865–6, after the civil war had ceased. It showed that Alabama had decreased in population by about 27,000 persons—mostly males. Of these about 13,000 were white and the remainder colored. The relative decrease was larger, because the increase for five years was also swallowed by the war losses. The only states taking a decennial census are New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Quite recently the United States district Court convicted some democratic county officials of a charge of conspiracy, in Alabama, on account of their having refused to count the votes of over 1,200 colored republicans. The law provides for two separate ballots and polling places for colored and white voters. The sheriff, an independent democtat, desired two polling places, as usual, The County Commissioners opposed this, and refused to appoint election inspectors, The people did it under the law on the day of election. Their votes were then uncounted. The court ruled and the jury decided that the defendants were guilty of a conspiracy.

"Reconciliton's the Word,"

While hundreds and thousands of citizens from every section of the Union are engaged in the laudable endeavor to heal the wounds of civil strife, the malcontents of the South continue to keep alive the dissensions of the war by the publication of such articles as the following from the Charlotte (N. C.,) *Observer:*

"The Honorable old John Brown's soul undoubtedly goes marching on, but the question should be, where are his bones? Who, alas, has thought of his grave? Why should it not be decorated too? Are there not flowers enough in the Sunny South to spare a festoon for the grave of Ossawattomie? Are there not fair, forgiving hands in this our southern land who would gladly arrange a wreath of roses for the tomb of emancipation's first martyr?—Let us have no half way millennium, no common cat and dog truce, but a regular lion and lamb affair. Unless the reconciliation is complete, the Democrats may fail to elect their candidate for President next year. If Miriam, instead of singing songs of joy over the buried hosts of Pharoah, had only struck a sorrowful cord and wound up with a dirge to the long meter doxology tune, Moses might have re-crossed the Red Sea and been elected Pharoah's successor. Ossawattomie may have been overlooked this year, but he'll not be forgotten next year. After dieting on the Confeccrate manna in the wilderness of Reconstruction for ten years, the savory odor of the Federal flesh pots is very enticing. We can read in imagination the New York *Herald* of May, 1876: "The Decoration of the Grave of Ossawattomie Brown, Great Enthusiasm, &c., ex-Governor Henry A. Wise presiding; Gen. Forrest Marshal; Mosby Master of Ceremonies; Oration by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens; Poem by Miss Surratt, whose mother was the victim of a slight mistake some years ago; Procession Forty Miles Long; Ten Acres of Reconstructed Democratic Editors, The Ku Klux Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Indiana Decline to attend; A. T. Stewart reads the Letter of Regret from Henri Rochefort, the Communist Editor—The Shah of Persia, Khan of Tartary and Sultan of Turkey send Words of Greeting, &c., &c., &c.' Reconciliation's the word. It impregnates the atmosphere. One can smell it on the door-knob and taste it on the dipper. We do not wish Ben Butler any harm, but we would like to have a chance to decorate his grave just to see how it would feel—we are so thoroughly reconciled we would decorate it as cheerfully as we would that of an ex-freedman's bureau agent. Let us go the whole hog. The 'bummers' have not been forgotten. Give the 'Buffaloes' and 'Bushwackers' a chance."—*Republican*

Let "the Constitution as it is" be inscribed upon every banner in this campaign. It is the poor man's shield, securing to him privileges he never before enjoyed, and protecting him in the enjoyment of the dearest rights of a freeman. Once allow the work of alteration or change to begin and no man can tell where it will end. Let "no change" be the watchword all along the line, and from each candidate demand a pledge to vote for immediate adjournment.—*Ex.*

The people of North Carolina have not forgotten the year of 1861. They too well remember how the Democrats plunged the country in civil war without submitting the question to the people, aye did this against an express understanding to the contrary at the time of the election for delegates to the Convention, It is the same party now clamoring for a changed Constitution! Let no one be deceived.—*Ex.*

It is now time that the work of thorough organization had begun. Let it be done in every county, in every town, in every precinct. The great Republican party is as strong as ever, but its strength has been wasted in fruitless side issues and local disputes. Let organization and union be the rallying cry. Let Republicans stand shoulder to shoulder until the shout of victory goes up from the battle field of 1876.—*Ex.*

The Democrats of the south ought to be devoutly thankful to the Republican party. If the Confederacy had succeeded, there would have been no centennials among our southern brethren for the next ninety years for a centennial celebration! Even Mecklenburg would have been left out in the cold, with its original declaration of independence. Truly, Democracy should be thankful.—*Ex.*

THE CITY BOOK STORE

HAS ALWAYS in stock, a full assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, and all the latest publications of the day.

ALSO,

A complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inks, Mucilage, &c., &c., with a large stock of Musical Instruments, Guitar, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Harmonicas, Accordeons, &c.
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And we have the consent to use names if necessary. One trial is all we ask, and no other Brand will be used.

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ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

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GEO. MYERS,

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march 29—tf

NOTICE TO SHIPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

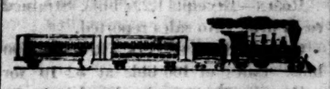
☞ Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

☞ Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.



Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8.20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9 32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11 35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.23 P. M	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8-39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3 58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7 38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.52 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.13 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12 43 p. m., leave Burkville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
General Ticket Agent.
Greensboro, N. C

T. M. R. TALCOTT
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

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No family should be without it.

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway!

General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities,

TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,

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Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via an other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Hanover building.

april 9—tf F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES.

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.



FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH,

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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co., Semi-weekly, Sailing from New York,

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And from Wilmington,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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OLD COLONY RAIL ROAD.

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Through Bills of Laden given to and from all points in North and South Carolina Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO

New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. LOSSES OR over charges promptly paid.

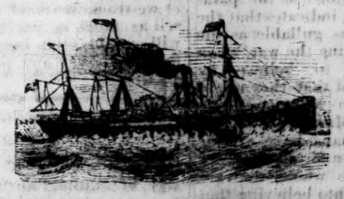
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VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.



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BALTIMORE.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Semi-Weekly,

Sailing from BALTIMORE

TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.,

AND FROM WILMINGTON

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PHILADELPHIA.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line Semi-Weekly.

Between Baltimore and Wilmington.

Baltimore and Philadelphia St, Bt Co. Daily via Canal,

Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line

Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia, and

CLYDE'S PHILADELPHIA AND PROVIDENCE LINE.

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Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

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Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

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Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

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march 29-tf

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feb 5—tf.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

SIR: You are all right as to D. H. Hill, but you do injustice to Dr. Jo. Graham and others of the committee, who, inviting President Grant, rode rough shod over the great liar and libeler.—Hill, thereupon, with tactics peculiarly his own, sought to enlist female prejudices in his favor. He got his wife, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and other ladies to go round with a paper protest. But the committee stood firm, and the imprudent ladies were glad to withdraw their protest. Then Hill fairly raged in his paper, slyly insulting the committee on all occasions. He is waning.

"The mere fact that the honor of the best men in the State is pledged to their preservation, should satisfy every reasonable voter." The foregoing is what the democratic address says regarding the homestead, mechanics' lien, personal liberty, etc. In 1861, the "honor of the best men in the State" was not satisfied until North Carolina was plunged into rebellion. In that year, as now, the will of the people was disregarded, and a Convention called against their wishes. After emerging from a bloody war, broken in fortune, and the land filled with widows and orphans, the people may well pause before trusting to the "honor of their best men. "Who are these self-styled "best men?" They are political schemers and marplots.—They care nothing for the people, except to use them; and after they have been elected to office, they derisively call them "scrubs." This so-called "honor of our best men" is a humbug. In view of the direful results of the rebellion, we are impelled to exclaim, with Sir John Falstaff, "Can honor set a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery then? No. What is honor? A word. What is in that word Honor? What is that honor? Air."—*New North State.*

A North Carolina editor recently wandered from the shades of the pineries of the Old North State to this city, and on his return he felt compelled to disabuse his fellow citizens of some of the absurd views entertained by them. While in Washington he thought it his duty to call upon the President and pay his respects. He was favored with an interview, and was constrained to confess afterwards that he thought "Grant had been largely slandered by his political opponents." But what astonished him most of all, and what must no doubt, have greatly surprised his readers, was this fact that "no soldiers, not even a sentinel with a cornstalk, was on duty about the White House, and the Mansion is as accessible as the domicil of any of our Iredell farmers." Evidently the North Carolinians have been strongly influenced by the Cæsarism talk of the *Herald*, and, as a consequence, imagined that whole army corps were camped on the green in front of the White House. It would do the inhabitants of the south some good if they could be persuaded to send a truthful man like the North Carolina editor to prospect the north and report to them, instead of trusting to the yarns of their political representatives, whose principal, and sometimes sole stock in trade, is pure and undiluted lie. Such ignorance as the paragraph quoted betrays, indicates that the chivalry are nearly as gullable as the poor slaves were during the war, when they were taught to believe by masters, who dreaded that they might be encouraged to run away or avenge their injuries, that "Massa Lincoln had horns." The politicians have got the whip in hand now, and are playing masters to the people whom they are trying to frighten into believing that President Grant is surrounded by thousands of bayonets in his castle at Washington.—*Chronicle.*

Raphael Semmes, Ex-Admiral of the Confederate Naval Service, has made a speech in which he proclaimed his undying hostility to the Philadelphia Centennial celebration, and to the Constitution of the United States. Although he surrendered his vessel and laid down his sword at the close of the late war, he is still fighting and will perhaps continue to fight as long as he lives. We trust his influence will prove to be as limited as it deserves to be. While such views as he expresses continue to find a lodgment in the Southern heart, and meet with a favorable response from the Southern people, so long will they feel the effects of the war. We trust the Ex-Admiral's views will be repudiated, not only by Alabama, his own State, but by every other Southern State. The South should feel that the Philadelphia Centennial is just as much our affair as it is of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. Our foolish prejudices should not lead us to refuse the improvement of an opportunity which may be made of such incalculable benefit to our section. We believe this is the way the people feel now, and do not fear the influence of such pernicious speeches as that made by Raphael Semmes at Mobile.—*Brownlow.*

The Republican Party.

It has always seemed to us that there is no party in this country that has such strong claims upon young men. It has made possible the government which protects them and the Republic which they love. It is a party of progress, of youthful aspirations, and has within it, subject to development, the principles of individual and national success. To the standard of this party, a standard of patriotism, of loyalty, of political integrity, the nation calls its young men. Let them respond to the call, and by their earnest efforts preserve for posterity the rich blessings of self government which they now enjoy.—*North Carolinian.*

Sometimes Parson Brownlow is witty and sometimes he is not; but at all times he is, to say the least, unique. A few days ago the Greenville (S. C.) *News* addressed him as follows:

"This disreputable old Tennessee politician has been abusing General D. H. Hill. His forte is abuse, and his abuse is founded on falsehood. He is a scoundrel, and if he will come to Greenville, South Carolina, the editor of the *News* will open his columns to him to enable him to refute the charge, or he will meet him on the stump.

To this invitation we find the following reply in the Knoxtille *Chronicle*, of which Brownlow is the editor, dated June 13:

"This I understand to be a cautiously worded challenge to fight a duel. I accept the challenge. The laws governing the code of honor allows the challenged party to designate time and place, and weapons for the duel. I appoint that we fight in an open-top *hog-pen*, immediately after a *hard summer rain*, and that the weapons be *dung*-forks. Whoever shall toss the other out shall be regarded as having killed him in mortal combat!

"W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor, &c."

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanics Lien, Rights of Married Women, and Personal Liberty; and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are chiefly enjoyed by the friends of constitutional reform. Indeed they were incorporated in the bill mainly to remove partizan clamor, and anticipate unscrupulous agitation.

We copy the above from the Democratic Address issued to the people of North Carolina. These "restrictions" were incorporated in the Convention bill it is true, but it well known *why.* Without them the vote of the country members could not be obtained. The advice from headquarters came: "Put them in. They amount to nothing—are not of binding force, but it will quiet the fears of the weaker brethren and will 'remove partisan clamor,' and stop the mouths of thousands opposing us." They *were* put in and the bill passed. Having secured the bill, the Head Centres of the party are already chuckling over their success and declare their purpose to ignore all restrictions. Remember 1861.—*Ex.*

The following sentiment, expressed in a late number of the Memphis *Appeal*, contains a truth which we fear but few of our southern people fully appreciate:

"The South is poor, its industries are impaired, and its resources and wealth are undeveloped. The abolition of slavery left us without commercial freedom, and the financial slaves of the money power of the North. Perhaps we take a view of the present too much colored by the hard light of dollars and nickels, but no people who are in commercial and financial slavery or dependence can have a marked influence upon the legislation or government or civilization of the day. It is not to reduce the problems of public and private life to a mere matter of money, but the saying of Dean Swift, that money is independence, applies to a people with more force than to the man or citizen."

We believe that whenever the people of the south fully understand the true situation of affairs, as indicated in the foregoing extract from the *Appeal*, from that time henceforth our condition will improve. We are, in a certain sense, the slaves of our wealtier northern neighbors. We buy more from them than we sell to them; and while this remains true, we are to a great extent at their mercy, Whenever we reach the point at which we can sell as much as we buy, or more, then will our condition improve, and our influence socially and politically become greater.

Democracy wants to be reconciled.—It is willing to show it desire for reconciliation by accepting the responsibilities of running the government. In fact, this appears the only condition on which reconciliation can be had. Democracy says to Republicans, "if you will promise to forget the past and prove your sincerity, by abandoning the party that has kept us from controlling the government, we promise on our part to allow you to be reconciled to us." This is about what it means. "Accept Democracy, and we agree to peace. Reject it, and the war continues."

The people are not accepting this one-sided reconciliation. They want no such hollow peace as a Democratic triumph would bring them. They want a peace, a reconciliation that will cause all sections to acknowledge justice loyalty, patriotism, as the corner stone of the Republic. The Republican party offers the elements of true reconciliation. It has nothing to be ashamed of. nothing to turn its back upon. Its past is glorious. Its present is promising. Its future is full of hope to the nation and humanity. To nationalize its principles is to secure a peace that will be as enduring as the mountains of the Old Dominion.—*Chronicle.*

Remember that the present Constitution recognizes the equality of all men—rich and poor—before the law. Its provisions favor, were made in the interest of, and guarantees protection to the humblest citizen of the State. The poor man that votes for a delegate favoring a Convention is putting his best interests in jeopardy.—*Ex.*

The postal war, over the mail carrying between Washington and New York, has been decided in favor of the Pennsylvania Central. Tom Scott has gained a victory over Garrett, and is not yet ready to rest on his laurels. Instead of closing, the breach between the two railway kings appears to be widening. In the meantime the public are reaping a harvest in the cheap rates over both roads.

A safe, sure thing is better than an uncertainty. In the present Constitution the provisions are known and certain. But once begin tampering with it and the results are uncertain. Vote for delegates to meet and adjourn.—*Ex.*

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JUNE, 17TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 540 casks. Sales of 525 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm

ROSIN—Receipts 1,298 bbls. Strained rosin firm. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 100 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $2 10 for yellow dip $1 20 for hard and $3 50 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 55 bbls. Sales of 57 bbls at $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 115 bales. Market quiet, holders generally asking higher figures. The following are the official quotations.

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13⅞ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ "

JUNE 18TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 462 casks. Sales of 100 cask at 30 cents and 50 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 50, per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 163 bbls. Sales of 102 bbls at $2 10 for yellow dip and $3 50 virgin and $1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 35 bbls. Sales of 35 bbls at $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts — bales. Market steady Sales 151 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Oordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13½ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ "

JUNE 19TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 577 casks. Market firm. Sales of 250 casks at 30½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Receipts 2,059 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 56 bbls. Sales of 56 bbls at $3 50 for virgin and $2 10 for yellow dip and $1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 24 bbls. Sales 20 bbls at $1 75 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 101 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Oordinary	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13⅞ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@1½ " "

JUNE 21TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 258 casks. Market firm. Sales of 150 casks at 30½ cents for southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,558 bbls. Strained rosin quiet and nominal at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 319 bbls. Sales of 300 bbls at $3 50 for virgin and $2 10 yellow dip, and $1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 61 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 61 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts 53 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	13⅞ " "
Middling,	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14@14½ ' "

JUNE, 22D.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 805 casks. Sales of 300 casks, at 30¼ cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet and steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,044 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 47½. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 47½ ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 269 bbls. Yellow dip has advanced 15 cts, Virgin 80 cents and hard 10 cents.—Sales of 226 bbls at $4 30 for Virgin, $2 25 yellow dip and $1 30 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 19 bbls. Sales of 19 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 9 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary,	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	13⅞ " "
Middling,	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

JUNE, 23D.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 193 casks. No sales reported. Market quiet at 30 cents bid.

ROSIN—Receipts 794 bbls. Strained rosin quiet and nominal at $1 45@$1 47½ per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 150 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $5 30 for virgin and $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 30 hard. Market firm.

TAR.—Recipts 36 bbls. Sales of 36 bbls $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 13 bales. Market dull at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	14⅛ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

This is the way the friends of Sam make him President. They say: "Sam Randall will be the next speaker; the next Speaker will be the Democratic candidate for President; the Democratic candidate will be the future President of the United States. This works well on paper, but reduced to a working rule it will probably fail.—*Ex.*

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day June 21, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	771	
" afloat,		15—771
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	3,044	
" "		639— 3,683
Rosin in yard, bbls.	35,736	
" afloat,		4,293—40,027
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	1,621	
" afloat,		——1,621
Tar in yard, bbls,	1,430	
" afloat,		1,411— 2,850

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending June 21, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	619	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,610	casks
Rosin,	10,389	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	985	casks
Tar,	240	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	625	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	4,563	casks
Rosin,	4,506	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	101	casks
Tar,	257	bbls

Port of Wilmington, June, 22th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Br Barquentine Dolphin, Smart, Bristol, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Nor Barque St. Olaf, Hassel, Liverpool, R E Heide.

CLEARED.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Br Barquentine Emma Crook, Sully Cork for orders, Vick & Mebane.

Schr Enterprise, Mitchell, Arroyo, P R, E Kidder & Son.

Schr Dione, Dutch, Bucksport, Me., J H Chadbourn & Co.

Nor Barque Theodore, Neilson, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Brig Sawanee, Foster, Porto Rico, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Nettie Walker, Drew, Hayti, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, McCarty, Providence and New York, G. G. Barker & Co.

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

apr 30—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
COFFRE POTS,
CUPS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP.

May 21—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used,

may 21—tf

WEEKLY CHRONICLE
SAN FRANCISCO
$3.50
A large, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, with reliable market reports and a valuable agricultural department. We aim to make the WEEKLY CHRONICLE the best family newspaper in the world. Try it! $3.50 a year, currency in advance. Postage free.
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A free copy to the getter-up of a club of five. Full of valuable information of the PACIFIC COAST. Full MINING STOCK reports. The DAILY CHRONICLE $7 a year, post paid. CHAS. de YOUNG & CO. San Francisco. Specimen Copies sent FREE. Send for one.

june 18—tf

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets.

mar26-tf

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cuttin and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him.

april 9—tf

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams,	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15¼@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12¼
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14¼@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory,	
₱ lb	@
Dairy' cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb,	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 ₱ yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 90
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Brutz's Phos. " "	60 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainpulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs.	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry. ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @117 10
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @27 09
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 09 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal.	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush,	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	1 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	20 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ₱ E	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M	13 00 @11 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal.	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 0 @10 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1¼ ₱ cdis
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	20
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	91
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon		21
Do Funding 1866		15
Do " 1868		14
Do New		12
Do Special Tax		05
Do to N C Railroad		42
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)		90
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c		70
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c		70
" " 7 ₱c		85
" " old 6 ₱c		65
" " new 6 ₱c		65 (Gold Int)
" " 8 ₱c		80 (" ")
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)		70
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)		66
N C R R " (" 100)		35
C C Railroad " (" 100)		01
W G L Co " (" 50)		70
W & S S R R " (" 25)		15

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris. 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE,

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the U. S. Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	$ 5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to O. H. Blocker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Fayetteville, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 1st, 1875.

april 30-5t

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received.

may 21- tf

Construction of Houses of Refuge.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon of Tuesday, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following named localities on the coast of Florida, to-wit: One on the beach about thirten miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek, one on the beach about one and one half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so-called) on the beach about thirty miles north of New River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New River Inlet, and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscoyne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the office of the Collectors of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West and Pensacola; also of Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life Saving Stations, No. 16, Broadway, New York City, and upon application to this Department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed) CHAS. F. CONANT.
Acting Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1875.
may 28-tj29.

PLANTS

SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE respectfully notified that my

GARDEN

AND

GREEN HOUSE

on Sixth, between Princess and Chestnut streets are now stocked with an elegant variety of

PLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited.

GEO. P. LAMB, Florist.

apr 30—tf

FOR THE INFORMATION

—OF THE—

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four (4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too ur good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer,

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

april 15-tf

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the Inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.
june 1—t Fl

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

CONTRACT.

SAP AND HEART.

At low prices.

april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

CAMP MEETING

AT

PINEY BLUFF, BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

A GLORIOUS REVIVAL.

The grounds selected for the encampment is a fine and suitable eminence on the western side of the Cape Fear. It is partly surrounded with hills and streamlets which at this season of the year, give to the place a charming and picturesque appearance. The evening of the commencement was fresh and balmy. The cloudless sky was studdied with stars, and the moon beamed with uncommon beauty, as if proud of the woods she was then flooding with her rays. At an early hour the inhabitants of the surrounding country began to assemble. Towards sundown a number were seen quietly gathering around the altar. The scene, from some cause, was now gradually falling into noticeable silence. In a few moments not a sound was heard, save now and then the wail of a loon, or a hum from the insect world. As twilight deepened there suddenly arose through the solemn stillness a simultaneous burst of praise.—

At seven the commencement exercises were opened by Rev. John Hooper, in a forcible and excellent sermon from 1 Cor, 3, 9. The minister was evidently wholly engrossed with his subject, and earnestly endeavored to awaken in the minds of his hearers a sense of its unspeakable importance, and to kindle in their hearts a flame of divine love. He spoke in strong and solemn terms of the frailty of man, and the necessity of preparation for the spirit land. At the close of his sermon it was evident that he had awakened the spirit of investigation in the minds of many present, and that a glorious work had now begun. Prayer and singing were continued long in the night after the close of the sermon.

SECOND DAY.

Morning came forth darkened with clouds and rain. The congregation however, still increased in number, and appeared not to be discouraged. Towards noon the sunlight peered through the misty clouds, and it was soon evident that a beautiful evening was before us.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

At the appointed hour the Rev. T. F. H. Blackman arose, and in a warm and excellent sermon (Job 7. 6) swayed the enraptured audience with his glowing energy. He appealed in strong and pathetic terms to the unconverted, and urged them with great fervor to repentance. His sermon throughout was strong, forcible and effective, and prepared the minds of his congregation for the warm and interesting prayer meeting that followed the conclusion of his sermon.

EVENING SERVICES

Were opened by Rev. S. B. Hunter, of Bennettsville: Isaiah 9, 6. The interest which had been so warmly excited in the minds of the congregation by the two preceeding ministers were now set ablaze, for surely the work of grace had now begun. As the minister proceeded with his remarks it was manifest that God was present with his people. Hallelujah! welled up from amidst the throng like the wails of some poor soul just snatched from the Juggernaut of death. Amens! proceeded in solemn tones from the restrum, like the voices of ministering spirits establishing the covenant of God with man. Glory! glory! welled up from the hearts of mourners as they bowed in supplication before the Throne of Grace. It was indeed a happy time and the glorious work went on—the ministers prayed and sung, seeming never to weary. It was late in the night when they repaired to their tents, and then only for a short repose, for just as the morning star began to rise, the work was resumed and continued until near the hour for preaching.

THIRD DAY.

Morning services were opened at eleven, by Rev. R. H. Simmons: Isaiah 1, 18. This minister is a fine speaker, forcible and eloquent. He represented in glowing and pathetic terms the wonderful efficiency of the Cross. The inconceivable and unutterable love which God bears towards his creatures; and then in the most persuasive eloquence, he urged his hearers by every consideration for their welfare in this world, and for the one to come, to surrender themselves at once to God. His sermon was not without effect. A great number went forward to the altar, and the congregation fairly shouted with praise for the cause of Zion. Prayer meeting was again resumed at the close of the sermon.

AFTERNOON SERVICES

[illegible] Abraham Allison, of White-[illegible] 2 Cor. 15, 22. This minister [illegible] excellent sermon, setting [illegible] excellence of religion, its [illegible], how it harmonizes [illegible] of the mind, correct its va-[illegible] guides the ardent impul-[illegible]; and how a char-[illegible], shielded and [illegible] in truth, goes [illegible] the shafts of adver-[illegible] pangs of sorrow, and to sustain the soul in tranquility and peace by the steadfast anchor of a heavenly hope. The congregation which had now increased to hundreds, listened with great attention. Mourners in large groupes flocked to the altar, and a mighty lamentation was now heard throughout the camp of Israel.

EVENING SERVICES

Were resumed at seven. Sermon by Rev. B. B. Bonner, text Math. 19, 27. The emotion produced by the discourse of this zealous minister was truly profound. His whole mind, soul and strength were seemingly constructed into but one thought and that thought was the conversion of souls unto Christ. His appeals were most earnest and persuasive, and certainly effected a powerful influence over the minds of his hearers. His efforts were greatly blessed in the conversion of many souls. The night passed away amid loud hossanas and prayer.

FOURTH DAY.

Sunday came forth with a clear sky, a fresh and delightful breeze. The congregation which heretofore had been comparatively small, had now increased to a number prodigiously great. The ground seemed to sway with the thronging multitude. Good order and silence however, prevailed. Prayer meeting commenced at day-brake, and continued with unremitting fervor for several hours.

MORNING SERVICES.

Preaching commenced at nine. Long before the appointed time the large pavilion was thronged to overflowing. Notwithstanding the great number present, the grounds were wholly exempt from the din and noise which is very usual on such occasions. Perfect quiet reigned throughout the camp, and the congregation awaited with breathless anxiety. When the hour arrived the Rev. I. W. Davis arose, and, after the usual ceremony of prayer and song, delivered a stiring and effective sermon from St. John 11, 43, The effect of his sermon upon his listeners was marvelous. A large number went up to be prayed for.

MORNING SERVICES

Were reopened at eleven, by the Elder, Rev. T. H. Lomax, text Math. 25, 81. His sermon was in every respect a fine one. There was no tortuousness or incoherence. It was sound, well connected, and abounded in fine deductions of splended reasoning, his language clear, forceible and distinct, his zeal indefatigable. Near the close of his sermon his appeals were most pathetic. His voice swelled out in great volumes far above the assembled host. He urged and entreated as an especial messenger sent from Christ. His efforts were truly greatly blessed. Many were converted and numbers were brought to repentance.

AFTERNOON SERVICES

Were opened at four by Rev. G. B. Farmer who, in a very effective sermon from Ec. 8, 8, pushed on the glorious work. It seemed that every individual on the ground was quickened to a sense of his conditiou. The very air quivered with the shouts of mourners.

There was preaching again at seven in the evening by Rev. Mr. Hunter, the revival continuing throughout the night. The exercises of Monday followed with the same glorious results. The meeting came to a close this morning at 12 o'clock, after uniting in a love feast, taking the parting hand and returning to their places of destination, sending away, it is to be hoped, many a thoroughly regenerated soul. Let the Lord be praised.

T. H. LOMAX, P. E.

CORRESPONDENCE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '75.

Editor Wilmington Post:

Enclosed herewith you will find a correspondence which I would like to have published in my vindication, as the author of the charge, which misled the Gazette, knew his statement to be false at the time he perpetrated the slander.

Very respectfully,
L. C. LINEBERY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

J. H. Myrover, Esq., Senior Editor of the Gazette:

SIR: In your issue of the 13th inst., you assailed me violently and unjustly. I have been disposed to believe that reflection would convince you that justice to yourself as well as me, demands a correction, and that you would not hesitate to follow the dictates of such conviction. I ask that you give me information at once, whether or not you cherish any such intention. Your absence last week has prevented me from writing you sooner.

I am respectfully,
(Signed) L. C. LINEBERY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

Mr. L. C. Linebery:

SIR: Your favor of this date is just received. Should I become convinced that I had assailed you unjustly I should have no hesitation in making any correction which might be necessary. If you have been led to believe, however, that the article of the 13th was written hastily or without my having acquired information on the subject, you have been drawn into an error. If the information conveyed to me is shown to be incorrect, I would cheerfully make an amende as publicly as I made the charge.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. H. MYROVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

J. H. Myrover, Esq., Senior Editor of the Gazette:

SIR: Yours of this date received. By implication you throw the responsibility for the charge against me, in your issue of the 13th inst., upon your informants. Will you please give me the names of those from whom you have "acquired information on the subject?"

Very truly yours, &c.,
(Signed) L. C. LINEBERY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 24, '75.

Mr. L. C. Linebery:

SIR: The tenor of my note to you an hour or two since is identical with the tenor of my article of the 13th inst., in this, that I based my allegations against you upon information which had been received from others. Pray do not suppose, however, in furnishing you with the names of the informants that I wish by "implication," or otherwise, to relieve myself of any responsibility attaching to any article that I have ever written and published in my paper. The charges were made by A. A. McKethan, Sr., Joshua Council and Frank Nelson—the two latter, colored.

Respectfully,
(Signed) J. H. MYROVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '75.

J. H. Myrover, Esq.:

SIR: Yours of last evening was received. In consideration of the fact that you say in your note of yesterday noon, "If the information conveyed to me is shown to be incorrect. I would cheerfully make an amende as publicly as I made the charge." I feel it due to you to say that A. A. McKethan, Sr., prior to the publication of the 13th inst., uttered the same charge to me in person, and that I denounced it as false, in his teeth. I have information that Nelson, in the presence of witnesses, has recanted his statement, and Council denied to me, having attributed to me the language referred to in your article. From these facts you can see that neither of your informants are entitled to the credit which you give them, and in that view I leave it to your sense of justice to make a correction. Should you wish proof before giving my statement credit, it shall be at your service.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) L. C. LINEBERY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '75.

Mr. L. C. Linebery:

SIR: Your favor of to-day is at hand and contents noted. I have only to repeat, in substance, what was contained in my notes of yesterday, that if the information which was put in my possession, and which covered my article of the 13th inst.. can be shown to be incorrect and can be disproved, I am willing to make, in your behalf, any correction which may be deemed necessary. Hoping that you may understand from my communications that I am not only willing to treat you justly, but that I am determined to do myself justice.

I am, yours, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. MYROVER.

The Frizell Fire Company.

We mention the fact last week that, on the day of election, certain members of the Frizell Fire Company (colored) held a meeting, upon the strength of which they carried their engine and equipments down to the Market House, and surrendered them to the municipal authorities.

This action was taken from the fact that the members of the Company felt themselves aggrieved because the Registrar refused to allow the votes of certain colored men who claimed to be members. The decision of the registrar, Mr. E. P. Powers, was clearly fortified by law, and, consequently, this surrender of the engine, for the cause stated, was wrong, and the position of the company untenable.

Immediately after the election day there were indications that many of the members of the Frizell Fire Company, of intelligence and good character, did not sustain the action taken, and that they were willing to receive their engine back again. Therefore, Mr. W. C. Troy, Chief Fire Warden of the town, invited the members to meet him in the Town Hall last Friday night, that the difficulty might, if possible, be adjusted. We regret to say that the result of that meeting was anything but satisfactory. Two or three of the negro speakers were very bitter and abusive—so much so, that Mr. Troy and Sheriff Hardie, who were present, retired from the room, and nothing was accomplished.

A bare outline of the history of our fire department will reveal at a glance how unjust and unreasonable is the state of feeling in the Frizell Fire Company. The exemptions and immunities incident to firemen's membership have, under our town ordinances, been extended impartially to whites and blacks alike; indeed, even under the new act of the Legislature, the Frizell Fire Company has been allowed a greater number of members than the white organization. With regard to the refusal to allow the admission of the votes of a a number of negroes claiming exemption from poll-tax as firemen, the matter was throughly argued, submitted to legal investigation, (John S. Leary, a prominent Republican lawyer being consulted) and the action of the Registrar is amply supported.

It is evident, then, that the colored men have had bad advice and malignant counsel, tending to inflame their minds and arouse their bitter feelings against the citizens of this community. We have, at length, discovered where such advice has emanated. We learn that L. C. Linebery, tax collector of the town of Fayetteville, has been an active agent in widening the breach between the blacks and the whites, and has been using his influence to prevent the negroes from receiving the engine back into their possession. We have information which our readers may accept as entirely trust-worthy that Linebery has expressed himself in this wise to at least one member of the colored fire company; that the negroes would be fools to render any assistance if any white man's house was in flames, or the whole town were on fire. This, if not the exact words, is the substance of the advice given by this disturber of the peace. The man who, by insidious whispers, strives to array one portion of the community in which he lives against the other, and who, taking advantage of a period of political excitement, uses his efforts to engender bitter passion and strife, deserves the scorn and contemptuous loathing of every man, woman and child of the people among whom he lives; and he who can deliberately counsel that any part of the citizens shall stand aloof while the house of their fellow-man is burning, is no better than the incendiary who would first touch the match. The law ought to visit punishment upon such a wretch, and, while the stern reprobation and execration of his fellow-citizens consign him to merited oblivion, the legal authorities which are constituted to protect and preserve the welfare of society should be invoked to check such dangerous tendencies.

We earnestly request our colored population to have a care whither such pernicious advice will lead them. Let them remember that the destruction of property and the loss of capital in this town are, just so far as they go, so much taken away from the support of themselves and their families; let them remember that they are interested as deeply as we are in the well-being of the town; and let them remember that the white people here wish them to share in the general prosperity, and participate in the profits of trade and business—but if the issue is ever made and the line is drawn, it will be the fault of the blacks, led by the evil counsels of wicked white men, and those who own the property and control the capital will have an overwhelming advantage in the contest.

As far as the future disposition of the Frizell fire engine is concerned, we have only to repeat what we said last week—that the colored company was a good one, and enjoyed the confidence of our people. However, as the members refuse to recede from the position which they have taken, we suggest that the Chief Fire Warden call a meeting of the white citizens, and that a new organization be immediately formed. It is a matter of importance, and should be attended to at once.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

MAY, 21TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 740 casks. Sales of 500 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,083 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Strained $1 55. Strained rosin firm at $1 55 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 529 bbls. Sales of 120 bbls at $2 20 for yellow dip $1 30 for hard and $3 60 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 168 bbls. Sales of 50 bbls at $1 50. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 12 bales. Market quiet and nominal; official quotations nominal.

MAY, 24TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 93 casks. Market firm at 31 cents.—Sales of 50 cask at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 207 bbls. Market firm at $1 50 for stained. No sales reported,

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 30 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $2 20 for yellow dip and $3 60 virgin and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 10 bbls. Sales of 10 bbls at $1 50 ℘ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 38 bales. Market dull and nominal. No transactions. Official quotations are entirely nominal.

MAY, 25TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 466 casks. Market firm. Sales of 200 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Receipts 3,174 bbls. Strained rosin firm, Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 55, and 500 do good strained at $1 60 per bbls,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 75 bbls. Sales of 75 bbls at $3 60 for virgin and $2 20 for yellow dip and $1 30 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 150 bbls. Sales 150 bbls at $1 50 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 1 bales. Market quiet and nominal. Oofficial quotations nominal.

MAY, 25TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 656 casks. Market quiet. Sales of 300 casks at 31 cents and 200 casks at 30½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,002 bbls. Strained rosin dull at $1 55 per bbls, Small sales at $1 55.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 500 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at $3 60 for virgin and $2 20 yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 150 bbls. Has advanced 15 cents. Sales of 125 bbls, at $1 65 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts 81 bales. Market quiet and nominal. Official quotations nominal.

MAY, 26TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 259 casks. Sales of 100 casks, at 30½ cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 842 bbls. Market dull, for Strained at $1 55 per bbl. No sales reported,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $3 60 for Virgin, $2 20 yellow dip and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 68 bbls. Sales of 50 bbls. at $1 65 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 00 bales. Market quiet. No sales reported. Official quotations nominal:

Tonsorial—Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him.

april 9—tf

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day May 24, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	979	
" afloat,	347—	1,326
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	3,194	
" "	1,404—	4,598
Rosin in yard, bbls.	29,418	
" afloat,	8,500—	37,918
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	1,692	
" afloat,	100—	1,792
Tar in yard, bbls,	4,556	
" afloat,	486—	5,042

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending May 24, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	——	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,119	casks
Rosin,	8,900	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	——	casks
Tar,	——	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,		bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,504	casks
Rosin,	16,910	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	——	casks
Tar,	——	bbls

Port of Wilmington, May, 28th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Philadelphia, A D Cazaux.

Ger Brig Maria Wheeler, Groves, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Ger Barque Hermann, Hellmreich, Wagener, London, E Peschau & Westermann.

Ger Barque Amanda, Schuttx, Mauriels, E Peschau & Westermann.

Ger Brig Boon, Weentzen, Mauriels, E Peschau & Westermann,

Nor Brig Lillesand, Auderson, Antwerp, R E Heide.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Ger Barque August, Ohrloff, Rotterdam, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Schr Rebecca, Nelson, Englehard, Mitchell & Son,

Schr Mary Berry, Englehard, Mitchell & Son,

Schr S D Cobb, Williams, Sladesville, Mitchell & Son.

Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr B M Tilton, Tilton Perquimans County, Mitchell & Son,

Schr Mrry E Thompson, Gilkey, Boston, Worth & Worth.

Schr City of Chelsea, Goodwyn, New York, Navassa Guana Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Idabella, Fisher, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Paragon, Darby, New York, C H Robinson.

Ger Barque Amazone, Baltzer, Cronstadt, Williams & Murchison.

NOTICE,

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the U. S. Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	$ 5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to G. H. Riecker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Fayetteville, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1875.
april 30-1t

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets.
march [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny	14½ @	15
Double Anchor	00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @	00
Standard Domestic	00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,		
Hams, ℘ ℔	16 @	17
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	10 @	12
Sides, ℘ ℔	12 @	13
Western Smoked—		
Hams	00 @	18
Sides ℘ ℔	15½ @	15½
Shoulders	11½ @	12¼
Dry Salted—		
Sides ℘ ℔	14½ @	15
Shoulders ℘ ℔	10½ @	11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,		
Second Hand, each	2 50 @	3 00
New York, each	3 00 @	
New City, each	2 58 @	2 75
BEESWAX—℘ ℔	27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℘ M	8 00 @	10 00
Northern	00 @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ℔	20 @	30
Northern, ℘ ℔	33 @	40
CANDLES—Sperm ℘ ℔	35 @	42
Tallow, ℘ ℔	00 @	20
Adamantine, ℘ ℔	15 @	
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ℘ ℔	@	
Dairy cream, ℘ ℔	15 @	18
State, ℘ ℔	13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ℘ ℔	32 @	35
Rio ℘ ℔	23 @	25
Laguara, ℘ ℔	25 @	27
CORN MEAL—℘ bushel	1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—℘ ℔	8 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @	11
Yarn, ℘ bunch	1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ bbl	16 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ℘ ½ bbl	9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ bbl	13 50 @	
No. 2, ℘ ½ bbl	7 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ℘ bbl	11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ℘ bbl	5 50 @	0 00
N C Herring, ℘ bbl	6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ℘ bbl	7½ @	0
FLOUR—Fine, ℘ bbl	5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ℘ bbl	6 25 @	7 00
Extra do, ℘ bbl	6 25 @	7 50
Family ℘ bbl	7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ℘ bbl	8 50 @	9 00
Extra ℘ bbl	9 50 @	9 50
Family ℘ bbl	10 00 @	10 50
Ex Family ℘ bbl	12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano, ℘ 2000 lbs	80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @	00 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @	45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @	65,00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @	67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @	70 00
Berger & Brutz's Phos. " "	60 00 @	00 00
Phoenix	00 @	00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainpulated Guano	00 @	00
GLUE—℘ ℔	15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ℘ 56 lbs.	1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ℘ 56 lbs	00 @	00
Corn, yel., ℘ bushel	1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ℘ bushel	80 @	
Peas, cow, ℘ bushel	1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ℘ ℔	07 @	8
Dry, ℘ ℔	12½ @	14
HAY—Eastern, ℘ 100 lbs	1 45 @	1 50
North River, ℘ 100 lbs	1 20 @	1 25
HOOP IRON—℘ ton	112 0 @	117 00
LARD—Northern ℘ ℔	16 @	17
North Carolina ℘ ℔	00 @	00
LIME—℘ bbl	1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed—		
Ship stuff, resawed, ℘ M ft	24 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ℘ M ft	22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ℘ M ft	20 00 @	23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ℘ M ft	15 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ℘ gal.	00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ℘ gal	46 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ℘ gal	36 @	
" bbls ℘ gal	40 @	
Syrup, bbls, ℘ gal	40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ℘ keg	4 75 @	5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ℘ gal	18 @	20
Lard, ℘ gal	1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, ℘ gal	1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ℘ gal	30 @	40
PEANUTS—℘ bushel	1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ℘ bush	80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ℘ bbl	3 25 @	4 00
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @	25 50
Thin, ℘ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ℘ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ℘ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ℘ ℔	0 @	8
East India, ℘ ℔	0 @	0
Rough, ℘ bushel	1 20 @	1 30
RAGS—Country, ℘ ℔	2½ @	00
City ℘ ℔	2½ @	3
ROPE—	6 @	28
SALT—Alum ℘ bushel	75 @	
Liverpool, ℘ sack	1 20 @	0 00
American, ℘ sack	1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ℘ ℔	9 @	10
Porto Rico, ℘ ℔	10 @	12
A—Coffee, ℘ ℔	12 @	
B— ℘ ℔	11 @	
C— ℘ ℔	11 @	
Ex C— ℘ ℔	11 @	
Crushed ℘ ℔	10½ @	12½
SOAP—Northern, ℘ ℔	5 @	7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ℘ M	4 00 @	6 00
Common, ℘ M	2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ℘ M	6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ℘ M	9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl. ℘ M	20 00 @	25 00
R O hhd, ℘ M	00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ℘ M	18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—℘ ℔	8 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ℘ M	17 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime, ℘ M	13 00 @	14 00
Mill, fair ℘ M	8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ℘ M	4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ℘ gal	1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ℘ gal	1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ℘ ℔	20 @	
Unwashed, ℘ ℔	35 @	40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 35
Tar ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 32
Spts Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 75
Rosin ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 35
Cotton ℘ bale	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 25
Peanuts ℘ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 50
Tar ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 50
Spts Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible] 1 00	[illegible] 0 80
Rosin ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 30
Cotton ℘ bale	[illegible] 2 00	[illegible] 2 00
Cotton Goods ℘ bale	[illegible] 0 75	[illegible] 0 75
Peanuts ℘ bushel	[illegible] 0 10	[illegible] 0 10
Lumber ℘ M	[illegible]	7 00 [illegible] 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 45
Tar ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 45
Spts Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 75
Rosin ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 45
Cotton ℘ bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts ℘ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber ℘ M	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 65
Rosin ℘ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 70
Cotton ℘ bale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peanuts ℘ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 10
Lumber ℘ M	[illegible]	11 50 [illegible] 12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 10.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		100¼ ℘ cts
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	[illegible]
Wilmington Building Stock	60	[illegible]
Mechanics' " "	60	[illegible]
Navassa Guano Co "	100	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	[illegible]	
Do Funding 1866	[illegible]	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	[illegible]	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ℘ c (gold int)	[illegible]	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ℘ c	[illegible]	
Wilmington City Bonds 8 ℘ c	[illegible]	
" " 7 ℘ c	[illegible]	
" " old 6 ℘ c	[illegible]	
" " new 6 ℘ c (Gold Int)		
" " 8 ℘ c	[illegible]	
New Hanover Co Bonds (30 years) 6 ℘ c (Gold Int)	[illegible]	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	[illegible]	
N C R R " (" 100)	[illegible]	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	[illegible]	
W G Lab " (" 100)	[illegible]	
W & W R R " (" [illegible])	[illegible]	

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris.

NOTICE.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 1st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION of citizens of the community is respectfully called to the fact that the sickly season approaches with the warm weather which is now near at hand, and, that it becomes my duty to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures at this time in order to preserve to health of the city. To prevent, as far as possible, the spread of diseases incident to the warm season, which

DECAYED MATTER, FILTH, GARBAGE, TRASH, AND ALL REFUSE MATTER

Tend to generate, I would most earnestly ask the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally in placing our city in such a cleanly condition as to render it impregnable to those diseases which have birth in filth and an unwholesome atmosphere, and to a lack of prompt attention at the proper season. To this end the entire force of the city will be employed in

CLEANSING, DRAINING, DISINFECTING, REMOVING TRASH, &c., &c.

For at least the next twenty days

All persons are earnestly requested to have the trash and refuse matter upon their premises placed upon the streets, where practicable in Barrels or Boxes, which will be removed immediately.

DISINFECTANTS

will be furnished free of charge at my Office to any person calling for same.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS TO BE DESIGNATED BY A YELLOW ROSETTE,

May be notified of any stagnant water standing upon any lot, damp cellar, or anything which would tend to impair the health of the City. Any complaint lodged at my Office will have prompt attention. Hoping that proper sanitary measures adopted now may secure to us a healthy city during the summer. I earnestly solicit the aid and prompt co-operation of all good citizens to attain this, greatly to be desired, end.

Very Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

April 9-8t

FOR THE INFORMATION

—OF THE—

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Deuton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and East of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the prompteat attention.

Trusting no further appeal to our good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer,

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

april 15-tf

1875. AGAIN! 1875.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

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april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.